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XLII.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XLVII. By W. L. DISTANT.

HETEROPTERA.

Fam. *Lygæidæ*.

Oriental Genera and Species.

THE following newly proposed genera and a number of the new species here described will be figured in the Appendix to the Rhynchota in the 'Fauna of British India.' They all pertain to the family *Lygæidæ* as hitherto understood; but now a new departure has been advocated, and that well-known family name is by some writers threatened with suppression. As I retain the name used by all previous and nearly all recent entomologists, some remarks are necessary, especially as Bergroth, in patronising the change, has written:—"As eminent hemipterists have already decided to give up the family name *Lygæidæ* in the hitherto recognized sense, I provisionally accept with Breddin the name *Myodochidæ* after the oldest genus of the family (*Myodocha*, Latr.)" (Deutsch. ent. Zeitschr. 1908, p. 589). Breddin, however, is not the "eminent hemipterist" who originally advocated this idea, and Bergroth ought to have given the credit to Kirkaldy, who, however, has not been consistent with himself on the question, as he has subsequently proposed

two other new names for the same purpose. Kirkaldy's contributions to the elucidation of the question are as follows:—

Myodochidæ = *Lygæidæ* auctt., Kirk. Entomologist, xxxii. p. 220 (1899).

Geocoridæ = *Lygæidæ* auctt., Kirk. Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. xiv. p. 306 (1902).

Pyrrhocoridæ = *Lygæidæ* + *Pyrrhocoridæ* auctt., Kirk. Faun. Hawaiian. iii. pt. ii. p. 158 (1902).

We will leave these propositions by suggesting that Kirkaldy may not have yet pursued all his bibliological investigations, and that he may probably have neither said nor used the last word. Breddin, in following Kirkaldy's first lead, has not stated why he has subsequently deserted his further suggestions, while Bergroth adds no finality by stating that he "*provisionally accepts.*" The question solely and entirely depends on whether the name of a family should be founded on the name of the earliest genus contained in that family, and therefore less requires the attention of an eminent hemipterist so much as that of a good bibliographical clerk. And what good results from such a procedure? The evil is manifest in the addition to the labours and enigmas of the zoological recorder, and the consequent hindrance to the study of the family itself. To admit the principle in the Rhynchota would be to advocate a thorough confusion in the nomenclature of all branches of zoology. I have previously ventured to discuss the question in connexion with the name of the family Capsidæ (Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch. vol. ii. p. 413).

Æthalotus indicatus, sp. n.

Above black; pronotum and corium finely, thickly, obscurely pilose; lateral margins of the pronotum (not reaching basal angles) dull sanguineous; head beneath, sternum, and legs black, prosternum dull sanguineous; abdomen beneath dull yellowish white, the apical segment black; coxæ and trochanters dull ochraceous; vertex (including eyes) twice as broad as long; ocelli about twice as far removed from each other as from eyes, between the ocelli a broad longitudinal impression, the margins of which are slightly ridged; antennæ black, concolorous, second and third joints almost equally long, fourth longer than third; pronotum distinctly coarsely punctate, strongly transversely impressed, the anterior lobe thus well defined; scutellum with a strong central ridge,

membrane not passing the abdominal apex; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; first joint of the posterior tarsi shorter than second and third together.

Long. $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Tenasserim; Myitta (*Doherty*).

Larger than *Æ. horni*, Bredd.; first joint of posterior tarsi distinctly shorter than the second and third joints together; antennæ concolorous; eyes black; prosternum sanguineous, &c.

Lygæus simla, sp. n.

Black; pronotum with the anterior and lateral margins (the latter not reaching basal lateral angles) and a central longitudinal fascia sanguineous; corium sanguineous, with a broad, central, obliquely transverse, black fascia, not quite reaching clavus; body beneath and legs black; lateral margins of sternum, anterior margin of prosternum, acetabulæ, and posterior segmental margins (beyond middle of abdomen widened towards lateral margins), sanguineous; antennæ robust, second joint longest, third and fourth joints about equal in length; pronotum with the anterior and lateral margins broadly and strongly ridged, the central sanguineous line marking a distinct longitudinal carination, the disk finely punctate; scutellum with a central longitudinal carination; clavus somewhat coarsely punctate; corium finely punctate; rostrum passing the intermediate, almost reaching the posterior coxæ; posterior tarsi with the first joint about as long as second and third joints together.

Long. $9-10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Simla Hills; Matiana (*Annandale*).

Lygæus eous, sp. n.

Sanguineous; antennæ, eyes, a central basal spot to head (containing a small sanguineous spot at base), two large transverse spots at base and preceded by two transverse lines to pronotum, scutellum, clavus (excluding base), a large oblong spot outside clavus posteriorly connected with a costal spot beyond middle of corium, membrane, rostrum, legs, a spot on each side of prosternum, disks of meso- and metasterna, and abdomen beneath black; lateral margins of abdomen to a little beyond middle sanguineous, apex of membrane broadly hyaline; antennæ moderately robust, second and fourth joints subequal in length, each a little longer than third; head punctate; pronotum more sparingly and coarsely punctate, transversely depressed behind middle at the region of

the black basal spots, the lateral and anterior margins ridged; scutellum mutilated in type by pin; clavus coarsely, corium very finely punctate; rostrum very slightly passing the intermediate coxæ.

Long. 6 mm.

Hab. Calcutta.

Aspilocoryphus? modestus, sp. n.

Head black, with a small dull ochraceous spot at base; antennæ dull ochraceous, the basal joint a little darker, the apical joint piceous; pronotum piceous, the lateral and apical margins, the central longitudinal carination, and a transverse series of four large spots (two on each side of the central carination) dull ochraceous; scutellum piceous black, its apex dull ochraceous; corium dull ochraceous, an apical fascia to clavus, and longitudinal streaks between the veins of corium, black or piceous; membrane black, the apical margins broadly dull pale plumbeous, some of the veins greyish white; body beneath piceous black, shortly and closely ochraceously pilose; margins of the sternal segments and the legs sordidly ochraceous, femora (excluding apices) brownish; rostrum and a spot on each side of the posterior margins of the pro- and mesosterna piceous; second joint of antennæ longest, third shorter than fourth; pronotum transversely impressed before middle, distinctly, centrally, longitudinally carinate, the black or piceous anterior area with two very distinct transverse cicatrices on each side; membrane not passing abdominal apex; rostrum passing the intermediate coxæ.

Long. 4 mm.

Hab. Bombay (*Dixon*).

CONSIVIUS, gen. nov.

Body elongate; head subtriangular, somewhat acutely produced at apex; ocelli placed nearer eyes than to each other; antennæ with the first and fourth joints distinctly thickened; rostrum reaching or slightly passing the intermediate coxæ; pronotum moderately narrowed in front, granulose, a distinct transverse ridge near anterior margin; scutellum about as long as broad, the lateral margins (except at base) distinctly ridged, the apical margin strongly ridged, granulosely punctate; membrane considerably passing abdominal apex; lateral margins of metasternum oblique and apically acutely produced, seen above on each side of the costal margins of corium; legs somewhat slender, posterior

tarsi with the first joint distinctly longer than the second and third joints together.

Allied to *Arocatus* by the long scutellum, but differing from that genus by the structure of the scutellum and by the produced metasternal lateral angles.

Consivius collinus, sp. n.

Body above sanguineous; antennæ, eyes, an angular patch on each side of base of head (including the ocelli), anterior marginal area, and a transverse somewhat bimaculate spot on each side of base of pronotum, basal half of scutellum, clavus, two spots on inner margin of clavus, and a large transverse spot behind middle of corium, the apical angle of the latter, and the membrane black, apical margin of the membrane paler; body beneath sanguineous, rostrum, basal margin of head, anterior marginal areas of pro- and mesosterna, a prominent spot on the lateral areas of both meso- and metasterna, transverse fasciæ to abdominal segments (not reaching lateral margins), coxæ and legs, black; excluding membrane and including legs and antennæ greyishly pilose, the head at anterior margin very longly pilose; antennæ with the second, third, and fourth joints about subequal in length, first and fourth distinctly incrassated; pronotum somewhat coarsely granulose; scutellum coarsely granulosely punctate.

Long. 10 mm.

Hab. Simla Hills.

Nysius minor, sp. n.

Resembling *N. ceylanicus*, Motsch., but as a rule smaller in size; antennæ with the second and third joints ochraceous or brownish ochraceous, first and fourth joints more or less piceous, second and third joints of antennæ subequal in length, whereas in *N. ceylanicus* the second joint is distinctly longer than the third, and all the joints piceous in coloration.

Long. 3 mm.

Hab. Bengal; Pusa and Patna.

Nysius lacustrinus, sp. n.

Head ochraceous, the margins of the central lobe black and a black cicatral punctate fascia on each side before eyes extending from above antennæ to base; antennæ brownish ochraceous, the basal joint blackish; pronotum ochraceous, darkly punctate, and thus forming longitudinal fasciæ; scutellum piceous brown, a pale central line on apex; body

beneath and legs ochraceous ; sternum with a central greyish and a lateral plumbeous longitudinal fascia, posterior margin of metasternum greyish white, head beneath greyish ; abdomen with the base and lateral margins more or less plumbeous ; legs pale ochraceous, femora spotted with castaneous, apices of tarsi black ; rostrum black, slightly passing the posterior coxæ ; antennæ with the second joint longest, fourth joint a little longer than third ; head with the punctures coarse ; pronotum transversely impressed before anterior area, which is coarsely punctate, the other punctures also coarse ; scutellum more finely punctate, the basal area a little gibbous ; corium hyaline, with a yellowish tint, two black lines on its apical margin ; membrane hyaline, considerably passing the abdominal apex ; sternum coarsely punctate.

Long. 4 mm.

Hab. N.W. India ; Kumaon, Bhim Tal.

Allied to *N. dohertyi*, Dist., but differing by the larger size, differently coloured and longer antennæ, though the relative lengths of the joints are much the same, scutellum more gibbous, &c.

Nysius melanicus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum thickly piceously or blackly punctate ; antennæ black, apex of fourth joint slightly brownish ochraceous ; body beneath and legs black ; coxæ, extreme apices of the femora, tibiæ, and tarsi brownish ochraceous ; corium pale obscure luteous hyaline, the costal area clear and unspotted, the veins, and the apical margin medially interrupted, piceous or black ; second joint of antennæ distinctly longer than the third, third and fourth joints almost subequal in length ; pronotum coarsely punctate, with a somewhat obscure central longitudinal ridge ; scutellum with a longitudinal ridge commencing at about one-third from base, where it is distinctly tuberculous ; membrane hyaline, considerably passing the abdominal apex ; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ.

Long. 4 mm.

Hab. Kumaon, Bhim Tal ; Simla Hills, Theog.

Pirkimerus nicobarensis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and body beneath piceous brown ; first, second, and third joints of antennæ, rostrum, and legs ochraceous ; fourth joint of antennæ piceous brown ; hemelytra pale umber-brown ; outer margin of clavus, an

elongate marginal spot before middle, and a marginal spot to membrane pale ochraceous; between these spots the margin is much darker ochraceous; second and third joints of antennæ subequal in length, each a little longer than first, fourth longest, incrassate and pilose; pronotum strongly transversely impressed, punctate and wrinkled at anterior margin, the posterior area discally foveately depressed, anteriorly coarsely punctate, posteriorly finely transversely striate; scutellum distinctly centrally longitudinally carinate; membrane not quite reaching the apical abdominal segment; posterior femora finely spined beneath, the posterior tibiæ strongly marginally setose; basal joint of posterior tarsi much longer than the second and third joints.

Long. 5 mm.

Hab. Nicobar Islands; Homfray's Sts. (*Rogers*, Brit. Mus.).

Macropes raja, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, pronotum, scutellum, abdomen above, body beneath, and femora black; first and second joints of antennæ (excluding extreme apices of second joint), tibiæ, and tarsi pale ochraceous; hemelytra milky white; internal vein and margins of clavus, two principal veins of corium on apical half, the oblique margin separating corium from membrane, two internal curved veins and a large discal spot to membrane, piceous; second and fourth joints of antennæ subequal in length, each a little longer than third; pronotum with the anterior area or lobe smooth and centrally longitudinally grooved or sulcate, the posterior area or lobe coarsely punctate and depressed, with a distinct transverse ridge before basal margin, the lateral margins concave; hemelytra reaching the anterior margin of the fifth abdominal segment; rostrum passing the anterior coxæ.

Long. 6 mm.

Hab. Calcutta.

This species is allied to both *M. spinamanus*, Motsch., and *M. punctatus*, Walk., by the sulcated anterior pronotal lobe: from *M. spinamanus* it is to be separated by the longer hemelytra and the colour of the legs; from *M. punctatus* it differs in the smaller size, the ochraceous first and second antennal joints, more distinct sulcation to pronotum, ochraceous tibiæ, &c.

Macropes singularis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath, and legs black;

apices of femora and the whole of the tibiæ more or less castaneous; tarsi ochraceous; antennæ piceous brown, the extreme apices of the joints paler; ocelli shining carmine-red; hemelytra creamy white, costal margin of corium slightly yellowish, clavus, corium at claval margin and apical area to corium black; basal area of membrane (not reaching inner margin) and narrowly connected with a large elongate spot (which almost extends to lateral and apical margins) black; abdomen above black; second and third joints of antennæ subequal in length, fourth longer than either second or third; pronotum elongate, centrally as long as broad at base, punctate, transversely impressed behind middle and thence roundly narrowed to head, basal margin concave, a small pale impunctate spot near each basal lateral angle; scutellum punctate excepting basal area, a central longitudinal ridge extending from about middle to apex; hemelytra reaching base of apical abdominal segment; rostrum slightly passing anterior coxæ, black, with the apices of the joints a little paler.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Pundaluoya (*Green*).

Macropes uniformis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and sternum black; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints dull ochraceous, fourth joint black, its base ochraceous; apex of head, posterior margin of pronotum, and legs castaneous; rostrum, tibiæ, and tarsi more or less ochraceous; corium very pale stramineous; membrane very pale greyish brown; abdomen piceous brown, thickly, finely, greyishly pilose; antennæ with the third joint longer than second, fourth considerably longer than either second or third; pronotum with the anterior lobe subglobose, broad, shining, obscurely centrally longitudinally sulcate on disk, sparingly punctate, the transverse constriction about one-third from base, the basal area transversely wrinkled or striate, the anterior lobe laterally a little convexly amplified, the posterior margin concave; scutellum short, broad, centrally longitudinally ridged from about middle to apex; membrane extending to the penultimate segment of the abdomen; anterior femora strongly incrassated and shortly spined beneath.

Long. 5 mm.

Hab. Calcutta.

Allied to *M. subauratus*, Dist., by the uniformly coloured

corium and membrane; from that species it differs in the colour of the antennæ and legs, the broader and more globose anterior pronotal lobe, the shorter membrane, &c.

Macropes privus, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, eyes, pronotum, and scutellum black, moderately shining; body beneath and legs black, apices of the femora and the whole of the tibiæ pale castaneous, tarsi ochraceous; clavus and corium greyish white, the claval suture and the outer marginal area to corium (widened posteriorly) piceous; membrane black, its basal angle greyish white; antennæ with the extreme apices of the joints paler, second and third subequal in length, fourth longest, pyriform and palely pilose; pronotum considerably longer than broad, thickly punctate, the basal margin concave, two smooth cicatrices in transverse series on anterior area, and two similar but narrower cicatrices near middle; scutellum distinctly ridged, transversely at base, and centrally longitudinally, its disk finely granulose; margins of clavus, the subclaval vein to corium, and the inner half of the apical margin to corium pale yellowish; membrane smooth, shining, reaching the base of the sixth abdominal segment; connexivum and abdomen beneath very shortly but thickly ochraceously pilose, the latter with a double series of small black points on each side; rostrum shining piceous black, about reaching the anterior coxæ; anterior femora strongly incrassate, finely spined beneath.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

Allied to *M. præcerptus*, Dist., but smaller, anterior lobe of pronotum not sulcate, colour of membrane, corium, and legs different, &c.

Macropes thoracicus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and sternum black; basal margin of pronotum and the abdomen pale testaceous; rostrum and legs orange-yellow; corium very pale ochraceous; membrane creamy white; antennæ piceous or black, the basal joint and extreme apices of second and third joints ochraceous, second and fourth joints subequal in length, each considerably longer than third; pronotum short, a little broader than long, transverse impression about one-fourth before posterior margin, the anterior area or lobe opaque, coarsely irregularly punctate; corium shorter than

membrane, which extends to the penultimate segment of the abdomen; rostrum reaching the anterior coxæ; anterior femora moderately incrassated, obscurely spinous beneath.

Long. 5 mm.

Hab. Nepal.

By the uniformly coloured corium and membrane allied to *M. subauratus* and *M. uniformis*. From both it differs and is subgenerically distinct by the shorter and comparatively broader pronotum and the short posterior area or lobe, the short corium, &c.

Ischnodemus erebus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, abdomen above, and body beneath black; corium dull ochraceous, streaked longitudinally with castaneous brown; membrane (reflecting the dark abdomen beneath) black; femora black, their apices and the whole of the tibiæ and tarsi brownish ochraceous; antennæ brownish ochraceous, apical joint (excluding base) blackish, second joint slightly longer than the third, fourth joint considerably longest; vertex thickly finely granulose; pronotum coarsely punctate and granulose, finely pale pilose, more longly pilose on lateral margins, some obscure tuberculous elevations on anterior disk; scutellum granulose and punctate, palely pilose, a little depressed on disk; corium somewhat strongly palely pilose, especially on lateral margins; membrane neither reaching the abdominal apex nor covering the connexivum, which is exposed for nearly its entire length.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 mm.

Hab. Bombay Province; Matheran, 2500 feet (Pusa Coll.).

Differing from *I. noctulus*, Dist., by its smaller size, the exposed connexivum, absence of subapical pale spot to membrane, the granulose head, pronotum, and scutellum, pale anterior tibiæ, &c. I have examined a series of this species, but, unfortunately, all the specimens were in a somewhat greasy condition, which rendered the colour-characters more or less difficult to identify, especially as regards the hemelytra.

Ischnodemus atromaculatus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black, palely pilose; corium pale ochraceous, with the basal angle and a large spot near apex black; membrane blackish, its basal angle and a spot near the apical margins of corium pale ochraceous;

body beneath black; femora black, their apices and the whole of the tibiæ and tarsi pale ochraceous; antennæ black, second joint a little longer than third, fourth longest and thickest; vertex finely granulose, subacutely prominent anteriorly; pronotum somewhat coarsely granulose, about as long as broad at base, the lateral margins a little convexly rounded; scutellum sparingly but coarsely granulose; membrane not quite reaching abdominal apex nor covering connexivum; corium strongly palely pilose, covering or almost covering the connexivum.

Long. 2-2½ mm.

Hab. Bombay Province; Matheran, 2500 feet, Igatpuri, 2000 feet (Pusa Coll.).

As in the previous species, the specimens on which this is founded are in a more or less greasy condition, which renders the coloration difficult to determine. This more particularly applies to the membrane, which in some examples appears to be brownish grey, with the veins piceous.

Besides the distinct markings of the corium the species is to be recognized by the broader and comparatively shorter pronotum, with its more convexly rounded lateral margins.

NERTHUS, gen. nov.

Elongate; head broad, convexly narrowed in front of eyes, central lobe prominent and slightly produced; antennæ with the first joint shortest, distinctly shorter than the head, second joint a little longer than either third or fourth; rostrum just passing the posterior coxæ, first joint passing base of head, second and third subequal in length; ocelli near posterior margin, nearer to eyes than to each other; pronotum elongate, moderately laterally sinuate, transverse constriction distinct, anterior lobe convex, a little shorter than posterior lobe, which is deflected anteriorly, the posterior lateral angles rounded, their posterior margins slightly lobately produced; scutellum a little longer than broad, with a discal longitudinal carination; corium a little more than half the length of abdomen and concavely constricted at middle; membrane reaching apex of abdomen; legs moderately long, unarmed, pilose, femora moderately evenly thickened; posterior tibiæ with the basal joint a little longer than the remaining joints together; abdomen beneath with a distinct, central, longitudinal, carinate line.

Allied to *Artemidorus*, Dist., but differing by the basal joint of antennæ being shorter than the head; the much longer rostrum and the relative lengths of joints of same, the

shorter and evenly thickened posterior femora, not attenuated towards base and incrassate at apices as in *Artemidorus*.

Nerthus dudgeoni, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, pronotum, scutellum, abdomen above, rostrum, and body beneath black; posterior margin of pronotum, central apical longitudinal carination to scutellum, and elongate (almost connected) spots to connexivum very pale ochraceous; base of first joint of antennæ and the legs reddish yellow; apical angle of corium and the tarsi black; bases of intermediate and posterior femora stramineous; head, pronotum, and sternum thickly coarsely punctate; clavus longitudinally punctate; corium with the subclaval margin and the costal margin longitudinally punctate; body beneath (especially the abdomen) finely greyishly pilose; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 9 mm.

Hab. Kangra Valley, 4500 feet (*Dudgeon*).

Chauliops nigrescens, sp. n.

Head pale castaneous brown, with an obscure darker longitudinal fascia on each side between the bases of antennæ and the ocelli; antennæ pale ochraceous, the first and fourth joints brownish ochraceous; pronotum sordidly ochraceous, thickly piceously punctate, a black subanterior marginal fascia (interrupted at middle) and a pale central longitudinal line; scutellum piceous black; corium sordidly ochraceous, the clavus and apical area of corium piceous black; membrane sordidly greyish, with piceous suffusions; connexivum pale luteous, spotted with black; body beneath and legs dull black; coxæ, bases of femora, a broad central annulation to tibiæ, and the tarsi pale ochraceous; antennæ robust, second and third joints slender, second longest, fourth slightly longer than third; pronotum gibbously rounded, much as in *C. lobatula*, Bredd.; corium distinctly shorter than membrane, which very slightly extends beyond abdominal apex; abdomen beneath coarsely granulose.

Long. 3 mm.

Hab. N.W. India; Kumaon, Bhim Tal (Ind. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

EPIBOMIUS, gen. nov.

Subelongate; head about as long as breadth between eyes, somewhat abruptly pointed in front, the lateral margins

between base of antennæ and apex convexly sinuate, ocelli a little in front of basal margin and on each side near eyes; antennæ moderately robust, pilose, the third and fourth joints prominently pilose; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum about as long as broad at anterior margin, transversely impressed near middle, the anterior margin very slightly sinuate, lateral margins almost straightly oblique, posterior margin truncate, centrally faintly longitudinally carinate; corium considerably longer than membrane, which scarcely passes the abdominal apex, and with the basal cells distinct; femora moderately thickened.

Near *Sadoletus*, Dist.

Epibomius pusa, sp. n.

Head black; antennæ piceous, greyishly pilose; pronotum pale castaneous red, the anterior and posterior areas more or less black; corium black, very finely greyishly pilose, the basal and apical angles testaceous; head beneath black; sternum pale castaneous red, with its disk black; abdomen beneath and legs sordidly ochraceous, the former with its base and apex black; connexival border beneath pale luteous, with black spots; head thickly obscurely punctate; antennæ with the second joint longest, third and fourth strongly pilose, fourth joint slightly longer than third; pronotum sparingly very coarsely punctate, its lateral margins prominently pilose; corium obscurely punctate and more distinctly pilose; sternum sparingly coarsely punctate.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 mm.

Hab. Bengal; Pusa (*Lefroy*).

Sadoletus pallescens, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum dark brownish ochraceous; eyes and two large oblique spots on posterior lobe of pronotum black; corium pale ochraceous; membrane pale hyaline; antennæ, rostrum, body beneath, and legs pale ochraceous; meso- and metasterna dark brownish ochraceous, posterior lateral angles of the latter pale ochraceous; antennæ with the extreme apices of the second and third joints and the apical joint (excluding base) more or less piceous; tibiæ biannulated with pale brownish, apices of tarsi piceous, posterior femora with a fuscous spot on upper surface a little beyond middle; antennæ with the second joint slightly longer than the third, fourth joint slightly or scarcely longer than the second; posterior lobe of pronotum somewhat coarsely

punctate; scutellum finely obscurely punctate on basal, much more strongly punctate on apical area; clavus longitudinally punctate, corium linearly and more sparingly punctate.

Long. 5 mm.

Hab. Calcutta.

Differs from *S. validus*, Dist., by the differently coloured head and pronotum and the much less or scarcely pilose character of the same.

ESMUN, gen. nov.

Body oblong; head about as long as breadth between eyes, central lobe prominent and moderately projecting; ocelli near base a little nearer to eyes than to each other; rostrum reaching or just passing the anterior coxæ, first joint not reaching base of head; antennæ moderately robust, first joint scarcely reaching apex of head, fourth joint incrassated; pronotum broader than long, before middle roundly narrowed to eyes, obsolete transversely depressed near middle, posterior margin moderately concave, anterior margin nearly straight; scutellum broad and short; hemelytra shorter and narrower than the abdomen, corium shorter than membrane at its greater central length, its apical margin sinuate, membrane with distinct basal cells and scarcely passing the base of the last abdominal segment; femora moderately incrassate, posterior tarsi with the basal joint shorter than the second and third joints together.

Near *Dinomachus*, Dist.

Esmun typicus, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, rostrum, scutellum, abdomen above, and body beneath and legs black; base of fourth joint of antennæ rusty brown; eyes and apices of the tibiæ castaneous brown; tarsi pale ochraceous; corium pale stramineous, base of clavus, two very small spots at claval apex, and the apical margins of corium (broadly and irregularly) black; membrane hyaline, centrally slightly tinged with fuscous brown; antennæ with the third joint shorter than second or fourth, fourth longer than second; head granulose and punctate; pronotum coarsely punctate, two subcallosities on anterior area less punctate, the central area somewhat broadly transversely depressed; scutellum opaque; abdomen above very finely greyish pilose.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Bombay (*Dixon*).

EUEMERUS, gen. nov.

Broad, subovate; head nearly as long as breadth between eyes; antennæ moderately robust, first joint not reaching apex of head; ocelli situate near eyes; rostrum almost reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint almost reaching base of head; pronotum much broader than long, the anterior angles rounded, posterior margin a little concave, anterior margin slightly concave for the reception of head, near middle centrally transversely impressed; scutellum very short and broad; hemelytra a little shorter and considerably narrower than the abdomen; corium shorter than central length of membrane, its apical margin irregularly concave; membrane with distinct basal cells and not quite reaching the abdominal apex; femora moderately thickened, posterior tarsi not quite as long as the second and third joints together.

Allied to *Esmun*, Dist.

Euhemerus latus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, abdomen above, and body beneath black; antennæ, lateral margins of connexivum, rostrum, and legs castaneous brown, apices of the femora, intermediate and posterior tibiæ, and the tarsi ochraceous; corium greyish white, margins of clavus, two spots at claval apex, and the longitudinal veins to corium brownish, apical angular areas black; membrane hyaline; antennæ with the second joint longer than the third but shorter than the fourth joint; head and pronotum thickly rather coarsely punctate; scutellum opaque; connexivum and abdomen beneath thickly, shortly, greyishly pilose.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Bombay (*Dixon*).

PAMERANA, gen. nov.

Head shorter than pronotum, but longer than the anterior lobe, ocelli near base and nearer to eyes than to each other, antenniferous tubercles prominent and outwardly produced in a short spinous tubercle, the apex of the central lobe distinctly produced; antennæ with the first joint shorter than head, second joint slightly longest, third and fourth subequal in length; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint not reaching base of head; pronotum with a narrow anterior collar, the anterior lobe subglobose and about as long as

posterior lobe; scutellum about as long as broad; clavus and costal area of pronotum coarsely thickly punctate, the corium inwardly more finely punctate; membrane slightly passing the abdominal apex; anterior femora thickened, distinctly spined beneath, anterior tibiæ a little dilated at apex, all the tibiæ about as long as the femora, posterior tarsi with the basal joint much longer than the remaining joints together.

The spinously produced antenniferous tubercles are a prominent character in this genus, which is allied to *Pamera*.

Pamerana cuneata, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, clavus, and corium dull black, head more shining black; anterior pronotal collar (interrupted at middle), two central longitudinal spots on posterior pronotal lobe, margins of clavus, subclaval veins, and a spot near inner posterior angle of corium pale castaneous brown; membrane fuscous brown, with the veins dull ochraceous; antennæ black, apical joint with a broad pale ochraceous annulation; body beneath black, rostrum and legs pale ochraceous; femora, tibiæ, and tarsi slightly piceous towards apices; pronotum thickly finely punctate; scutellum sparingly punctate, more distinctly so on lateral margins; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 7 mm.

Hab. Calcutta.

Eucosmetus mimicus, sp. n.

♀. Head, pronotum, scutellum, and body beneath shining black; antennæ stramineous, the apical joint (excluding base) piceous; rostrum stramineous, the basal joint black; legs stramineous, anterior femora (excluding apices) black, intermediate femora (excluding base) castaneous, posterior femora (excluding base) piceous; corium greyish white, a longitudinal streak to clavus, a streak near basal costal margin, and a broad central transverse fascia crossing apex of clavus cinnamon-brown; in this fascia beyond claval apex is a small white spot in each corium, a black transverse spot near apical angle; membrane black, narrowly white at basal outer angles, and with a white spot at apex; antennæ with the first joint reaching apex of head, second and third longest and subequal in length; posterior lobe of pronotum coarsely punctate; clavus longitudinally punctate, the transverse fascia to corium somewhat coarsely punctate; membrane very slightly passing abdominal apex; anterior tibiæ (♀) not spined.

Long. 5 mm.

Hab. Pegu (Coll. Dist.).

This species, apart from the generic character of the eyes, possesses a simulative appearance to *Caridops gibba*, Bergr.

MARAMALDUS, gen. nov.

Head long, broad and convex, constricted behind the eyes, the central lobe distinctly prominent at apex; antennæ with the first joint distinctly passing apex of head, second and third joints subequal in length, each longer than fourth; rostrum slightly passing the anterior coxæ, first joint not nearly reaching base of head; pronotum with the anterior lobe (including collar) more than twice as long as posterior lobe, with a distinct broad anterior collar, convex, narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, smooth and shining, the collar coarsely punctate, posterior lobe coarsely punctate (except near its anterior margin), its lateral angles distinctly acutely spined; scutellum slightly longer than broad, coarsely punctate; abdomen moderately concavely constricted on basal half, its apex truncate; anterior femora strongly incrassate, strongly constricted at base and moderately narrowed at apex, spined beneath; tibiæ curved, not spined in ♀ (♂ unknown); hemelytra not reaching apex of abdomen.

Allied to *Eucosmetus*, but first joint of antennæ distinctly passing apex of head, anterior lobe of pronotum longer and with a broad anterior collar, hemelytra not reaching apex of abdomen, &c.

Maramaldus admistus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and body beneath shining black; anterior collar and posterior lobe more opaque and strongly punctate; antennæ stramineous, finely pilose, apical joint (excluding base) piceous; rostrum ochraceous, the basal joint piceous; legs stramineous, anterior femora (excluding apices) shining black, anterior and intermediate femora with their apical areas piceous; connexivum spotted with stramineous; corium castaneous brown, spotted with white, the principal spots being an elongate one on both costal and claval margins, the largest near apical angle, and a small rounded spot near claval apex, clavus and anterior half of costal margin with longitudinal series of punctures, a transverse series of punctures before membranous division, which is distinctly paler; membrane piceous, with a white spot at apex; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., ♀, 6 mm.

Hab. N.W. India; Kumaon.

Agunga fulgida, sp. n.

Head and anterior lobe of pronotum shining black, posterior pronotal lobe brownish ochraceous, thickly darkly punctate, the lateral margins (narrower on anterior lobe) stramineous, the posterior lateral angular margins black; scutellum black; corium pale ochraceous, with two short, black, costal, marginal lines (one near middle, the other on apical area), clavus and posterior disk blackly punctate, an obscure greyish-white spot at each interior angle; membrane yellowish white, with the veins darker; body beneath black, lateral margins of sternum ochraceous, but anteriorly and posteriorly castaneous; legs ochraceous, anterior femora (excluding apices) and a subapical annulation to intermediate and posterior femora black or piceous; antennæ with the first and second joints stramineous, base of second joint black, third black, fourth ochraceous, with its base black, second, third, and fourth subequal in length; head and anterior lobe of pronotum thickly finely punctate, the latter strongly convexly raised and anteriorly deflexed, posterior pronotal lobe more sparingly and coarsely punctate; scutellum coarsely punctate.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Calcutta.

Differing principally from *A. crassa*, Dist., by the shining head and pronotum, which is opaque in *crassa*; anterior pronotal lobe more gibbous and only slightly longer than posterior lobe, in *crassa* the pronotum is wholly black, in *fulgida* the anterior lobe is only black, head more vertically depressed, &c.

Diniella bengalensis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum shining black; pronotum with the basal margin (very narrowly) and the posterior lateral angles ochraceous; antennæ and corium ochraceous, the latter with a transverse castaneous fascia crossing from costa to inner angle, and then broadly continued on inner half of apical margin; membrane pale hyaline; body beneath black; legs and rostrum ochraceous; antennæ robust, first joint shorter than second, second and third subequal in length, each a little shorter than fourth; head sparsely finely punctate; pronotum more coarsely punctate, with indications of an obscure transverse impression; clavus finely sparingly longitudinally punctate, corium at claval suture with two longitudinal rows of coarse punctures, disk of corium more

sparingly and irregularly punctate; first joint of rostrum thickened and passing base of head.

Long. 3 mm.

Hab. Bengal.

Allied to *D. nitida*, Reut., from Madagascar and the Seychelles.

TEUTATES, gen. nov.

Head about as long as breadth between the outer expanse of eyes, broadly obtusely produced before insertion of antennæ, the margins of the central lobe prominent, eyes not quite reaching the anterior angles of the pronotum; antennæ with the first joint not reaching apex of head, second joint about one and a half times the length of the first (remaining joints mutilated in type); rostrum reaching the apex of the anterior coxæ, first joint not extending to base of head, second and third joints subequal in length; pronotum a little more than half the length at base, the lateral margins rounded anteriorly and narrowly dilated, anterior area with two small central tubercles, four longitudinal carinate lines, of which the central two are less developed and do not reach the base, posterior margin truncate, the anterior margin very slightly sinuate; scutellum a little shorter than broad at base, the lateral margins slightly sinuate, the disk foveate and punctate; margins of the corium slightly rounded; membrane not passing the apex of the abdomen, the veins simple; legs of moderate length; anterior femora not spined beneath.

I place this genus near *Arrianus*, Dist.

Teutates sculpturatus, sp. n.

Above dull ochraceous, eyes and margins of the central lobe to head piceous; pronotal tubercles brownish ochraceous; body beneath paler than above, the anterior acetabulæ darkly margined, a broad castaneous longitudinal fascia on each lateral abdominal area; pronotum thickly and more darkly punctate, the lateral margins paler and almost impunctate; scutellum darkly coarsely punctate, the margins of the foveate area raised and almost impunctate; corium semihyaline, coarsely punctate, the clavus longitudinally punctate; sternum punctate, other characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 3 mm.

Hab. Calcutta.

Aphanus dudgeoni, sp. n.

Head pale dull castaneous, with irregular black lines; antennæ ochraceous, basal joint much mottled with black, apices of second and third joints and fourth joint (excluding base) piceous; pronotum ochraceous, thickly brownly punctate, the disk of the anterior area and the lateral margins much more sparsely punctate; scutellum ochraceous, thickly brownly punctate, the extreme apex pale ochraceous; tegmina brownish, thickly punctate, the lateral margin ochraceous, sparsely blackly punctate, the apical angle and a spot before it blackish, some obscure basal suffusions and two small spots about middle of apical area, pale ochraceous; membrane brownish ochraceous, with darker mottlings, the basal area black traversed by the paler veins, a small pale ochraceous spot behind apical angle of corium; head beneath, rostrum, sternum, and legs ochraceous, apices of tibiæ piceous, excluding head darkly punctate, central area of meso- and metasterna black; abdomen beneath somewhat testaceous; basal joint of antennæ moderately thickened, with prominent spinous hairs, fourth joint a little longer than third or second; rostrum slightly passing anterior coxæ; pronotum strongly transversely impressed near middle, the lateral margins laminate, anterior femora shortly spinous beneath, but with a longer spine before apex; intermediate and posterior tibiæ prominently spinulose.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Kangra Valley, 4500 feet (June, G. C. Dudgeon); Purneah District (*Paiva*, Ind. Mus.).

This species was taken by the same collector at the same locality and at the same time of the year as the species described by Kirkaldy as *A. kangricus*. It cannot, however, be reconciled with Kirkaldy's description, from which it seems abundantly distinct.

Aphanus ornatulus, sp. n.

Reddish ochraceous; pronotum and scutellum thickly darkly punctate, lateral margins of the pronotum pale ochraceous, with scattered black punctures; head piceous brown, with a small central ochraceous spot at base; antennæ brownish ochraceous, the basal joint, apices of second and third joints, and the fourth joint (excluding base) piceous; corium with the lateral margins narrowly pale ochraceous and containing a costal series of dark punctures, on apical area three large black spots, one on lateral margin before apex

which is narrowly united to a similar spot near apex of clavus and inner angle of membrane, the third spot occupying apical angle of corium; membrane black; sternum and legs blackly punctate, apices of femora and tibiæ narrowly blackish; antennæ with the first joint thickest and shorter than head, second a little longer than the third and slightly longer than the fourth joint; pronotum transversely impressed near middle, before which it is moderately convexly raised, clavus and corium thickly somewhat finely punctate; membrane reaching apex of abdomen; rostrum about or almost reaching the intermediate coxæ, the area of the sternum between the coxæ black; tarsi very pale ochraceous, with their apices black.

Long. 8 mm.

Hab. Nepal Terai.

Aphanus bengalensis, sp. n.

Head reddish ochraceous; antennæ brownish ochraceous, basal joint, apices of second and third joints, and fourth joint (excluding base) piceous; pronotum ochraceous, thickly blackly punctate, the lateral margins paler and longitudinally coarsely blackly punctate; scutellum ochraceous, darkly punctate (somewhat mutilated in type); clavus and corium pale ochraceous, thickly blackly punctate, the lateral margins pale and sparingly coarsely blackly punctate; a somewhat large greyish-white spot on apical margin at each side of basal angle of membrane, the apical angle of corium piceous; membrane pale brownish, the upper margins paler, and with a small but very pale spot near apical angle of corium; prosternum ochraceous, blackly punctate; meso- and metasterna piceous, the latter with two marginal lines and the posterior margin ochraceous and blackly punctate; abdomen beneath piceous; legs orange-yellow, sparingly, finely, blackly punctate, apices of the tibiæ black; first joint of antennæ thickest and shorter than head, second and fourth subequal in length, each a little longer than third joint; pronotum transversely impressed near middle, before which it is slightly convex; rostrum slightly passing the anterior coxæ; anterior femora shortly spined beneath; membrane very slightly passing the abdominal apex.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Bengal, Pusa (*Lefroy*).

Allied to *A. sparsus*, Dist.

Aphanus suratensis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black; lateral pronotal margins (not quite reaching base) ochraceous, two central spots on basal area of pronotum reddish ochraceous; extreme apex of scutellum ochraceous; tegmina black, corium with the outer claval margin (more or less), the costal margin for about two-thirds from base with an inner elongate spot near its base, and a large round spot near the apical margin ochraceous; membrane pale fuliginous, subhyaline; body beneath black, lateral margins of sternum ochraceous, lateral margin of abdomen pale brownish; rostrum ochraceous, the basal joint black; legs ochraceous, anterior femora (excluding base), apical halves of intermediate and posterior femora, and extreme apices of tibiæ black; second joint of antennæ longer than third (fourth mutilated in type); pronotum transversely constricted near middle, behind the constriction thickly punctate, the lateral margins laminate and impunctate; scutellum obscurely finely punctate; clavus thickly coarsely punctate; corium (excluding costal margin) thickly punctate; anterior femora spined beneath; intermediate and posterior tibiæ spinulose.

Long. 8 mm.

Hab. Bombay Prov.; Surat.

UZZA, gen. nov.

Head (including eyes) slightly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, ocelli close to basal margin, almost equally removed from eyes as from each other; antennæ long, basal joint longer than first joint of rostrum; first, second, and third joints almost subequal in length, each a little longer than fourth; rostrum about reaching the anterior coxæ, first joint about or almost reaching base of head; pronotum as long as broad at base, transversely constricted a little behind middle, before which it is subglobose, the lateral margins moderately dilately ampliate, the basal margin concavely sinuate; scutellum longer than broad; lateral margins of corium concavely sinuate; membrane reaching or slightly passing the abdominal apex; legs long, anterior femora thickened, obtusely spined beneath, and armed with a strong spine before apex, posterior legs very long, posterior tibiæ much longer than the femora and about as long as head, pronotum, and scutellum together, posterior tarsi with the first joint about twice as long as the other two joints together.

Allied to *Dieuches*, from which it differs by having the

basal joint of the antennæ longer than the first joint of the rostrum; by the length of the posterior legs allied to *Pæantius*.

Uzza karenia, sp. n.

Head black; antennæ piceous, base of fourth joint pale luteous; pronotum with the anterior lobe black, the posterior lobe piceous, with a central longitudinal ochraceous line, the lateral margins (not reaching base) pale ochraceous; scutellum black, the extreme apex ochraceous; corium dark castaneous, the basal third, two marginal spots beyond middle, and the apical angles pale ochraceous, a small spot on each side of claval apex pale testaceous; membrane black, with a subcentral, waved, transverse, greyish fascia; body beneath black; rostrum and legs piceous, bases of intermediate and posterior tibiæ pale ochraceous; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 6 mm.

Hab. Burma; Karennee.

Naudarensia manipurensis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum piceous; pronotum with the middle of the lateral margins distinctly paler, antennæ with the first and second joints brownish ochraceous, apex of second joint, third (excluding base) and fourth joint piceous; corium brownish ochraceous, thickly darkly punctate, a small black spot near middle of costal margin, and a transverse linear pale spot before apex; membrane fuliginous, the basal margin pale; body beneath, rostrum, and legs black or piceous; bases of intermediate and posterior femora pale ochraceous, tibiæ (excluding apices) brownish ochraceous; first joint of antennæ scarcely reaching apex of head and finely spinulose, second joint a little longer than third; pronotum about as long as broad at base, transversely compressed near middle, before which it is finely and behind which more coarsely punctate; scutellum somewhat finely punctate; clavus longitudinally punctate, corium somewhat coarsely punctate except on costal margin, membrane reaching apex of abdomen; rostrum almost reaching the intermediate coxæ; anterior femora incrassate and shortly spinous beneath; posterior tarsi with the basal joint about twice as long as the other two joints together.

Long. 6 mm.

Hab. Manipur.

The membrane reaching the abdominal apex in this species will require a corresponding modification in the generic diagnosis.

NEOLETHÆUS, gen. nov.

Head about as long as broad (including eyes), central lobe a little prominent at apex, ocelli near base, much closer to eyes than to each other; antennæ with the first joint moderately thickened, not quite as long as head, second and third joints slender, second longer than third; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint reaching base of head; pronotum subquadrate, slightly transversely impressed before middle, much more coarsely punctate behind the impression than before it, and containing a central longitudinal carinate line, the anterior margin truncate, more sparsely punctate, and extending on each side a little beyond eyes, the lateral margins almost obliquely straight, the anterior angles rounded, basal margin truncate, the basal lateral angles longitudinally ridged; scutellum triangular, about as long as broad, discally depressed; membrane slightly passing abdominal apex, venation generally as in *Lethæus*; femora incrassate, the intermediate less and the posterior femora a little more so, the anterior femora shortly spined beneath, the intermediate and posterior femora somewhat spinously hirsute, tibiæ spinulose, posterior tarsi with the basal joint twice as long as the remaining joints together.

Neolethæus typicus, sp. n.

Black; two small spots to clavus, two on corium (one near middle, the other near apical margin), second and third joints of antennæ, rostrum (excluding basal joint), tibiæ, and tarsi more or less ochraceous; basal joints of antennæ and rostrum, femora, and apices of tibiæ and tarsal joints castaneous brown; head (excluding central lobe) punctate; pronotum before the faint transverse impression finely, behind it coarsely punctate; scutellum foveately impressed and somewhat sparingly punctate, the lateral marginal areas more thickly and coarsely punctate; corium thickly and finely punctate, the veins prominent, clavus with two longitudinal series of punctures; membrane brownish ochraceous.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Burma; Palon.

USILANUS, gen. nov.

Head somewhat long, subtriangular, about or almost as long as the anterior lobe of the pronotum, the central lobe distinctly produced and projecting in front, ocelli near base, much nearer to eyes than to each other; antennæ with the first joint moderately thickened, shorter than head but passing its apex, second, third, and fourth joints almost subequal in length; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint slightly passing the base of head, second not reaching the base of prosternum; pronotum shorter than breadth at base, the lateral margins obliquely rounded, transversely impressed behind middle, the anterior margin scarcely or only slightly broader than the eyes, the anterior lobe subglobose, the basal area or posterior lobe coarsely punctate, faintly, centrally, longitudinally ridged, and here the lateral margins are a little laminate, posterior margin distinctly concave before scutellum, the anterior margin truncate; scutellum triangular, slightly longer than broad at base; clavus longitudinally punctate, corium with the subcostal vein distinctly curved; membrane slightly passing the abdominal apex, with four longitudinal veins, the two inner strongly curved towards base and reaching basal margin, the two outer not reaching basal margin; anterior femora incrassate and somewhat continuously but irregularly spined beneath, anterior tibiæ a little curved, somewhat flattened and also shortly spined beneath on their apical halves, intermediate and posterior legs moderately slender, the tibiæ setose, first joint of the posterior tarsi about one and a half times as long as the remaining joints together.

Allied to the genus *Eremocoris*.

Usilanus burmanicus, sp. n.

Body above black, lateral margins of the corium narrowly ochraceous; antennæ piceous, about its basal half pale ochraceous; head beneath and sternum black, abdomen piceous; rostrum pale ochraceous, the basal joint black; legs pale ochraceous, the anterior femora, apices of intermediate and posterior femora, apices of all the tibiæ, and apices of the anterior tarsal joints black; head somewhat coarsely punctate on basal area; pronotum finely and sparsely punctate on the smooth anterior subconvex lobe, more coarsely so near the anterior margin, posterior lobe thickly coarsely punctate; scutellum finely punctate, the apical area with an obscure

central, longitudinal, carinate line; corium somewhat evenly and regularly punctate; sternum more or less coarsely punctate, the three ultimate abdominal segments finely irregularly tuberculate.

Long. 10 mm.

Hab. Burma; Karennee.

Usilanus denotatus, sp. n.

Piceous black; less than basal half of pronotum and anterior and lateral pronotal margins (narrowly), clavus and corium, lateral margins (narrowly) of sternum and posterior lateral angles of prosternum, abdomen beneath, first and second joints of antennæ (remaining joints mutilated in type) castaneous brown; rostrum and legs ochraceous, basal joint of rostrum and the anterior femora castaneous brown; margins of the clavus paler; inner apical area to corium piceous, containing two small pale spots (one at its anterior margin, the other on the apical margin); membrane fuscous brown; head with the apex of the central lobe prominent; first joint of antennæ considerably shorter than second; rostrum with the first joint slightly passing base of head; pronotum shorter than breadth at base, the lateral margins obliquely rounded, faintly transversely impressed a little behind middle, the basal pale area somewhat coarsely punctate, the posterior angles margined with piceous, the posterior margin moderately concavely sinuate; scutellum sparingly punctate, more strongly punctate along the lateral margins; clavus longitudinally punctate; corium more irregularly punctate; membrane slightly passing the abdominal apex; anterior femora obtusely spined beneath.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Burma; Bhamo.

LUA, gen. nov.

Head about as long as breadth between eyes, robust, deflected on each side, anteriorly subangularly produced; antennæ robust, pilose, first joint about or almost reaching apex of head, second joint a little longer than third, third and fourth subequal in length; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint about reaching base of head; pronotum nearly twice as broad at base as long, with a strongly punctate anterior collar, the basal area also strongly punctate, lateral margins carinate, convexly rounded towards the eyes, anterior margin truncate, posterior margin a little concave before scutellum; scutellum about as long as broad at base,

where it is a little gibbous, laterally deflected on each side, somewhat coarsely punctate; hemelytra not reaching the abdominal apex, membrane very small and ill-defined, lateral margins a little widened beyond middle and then obliquely narrowed to apex, clavus very coarsely longitudinally punctate, the disk sparingly coarsely punctate; body beneath and legs pilose; legs of moderate length, the femora moderately and uniformly thickened.

Allied to the Neotropical genus *Rhaptus*, Stål. Judging from the description, it also possesses some resemblance or affinity with *Lispochroa*, Bredd., but from this genus (?) is distinct by the shorter hemelytra.

Lua tartarea, sp. n.

Body above and beneath shining black; antennæ and legs pale ochraceous; apical joint of antennæ and base of first joint piceous; femora (excluding apices) more or less pale castaneous; head between the eyes smooth and shining, remaining area punctate; pronotum with the basal area coarsely punctate, before which it is obscurely transversely impressed, between this impression and the anterior punctate collar the surface is smooth and shining; scutellum punctate, the basal area smooth and shining, between which and apex is an obscure central longitudinal line; corium punctate as described in generic diagnosis, an obscure pale brownish spot on each side of clavus near apex of scutellum and a similar subcostal spot on corium a little beyond base; membrane short, indistinct, dull brownish ochraceous, not reaching apex of abdomen; sternum irregularly punctate beneath, as shown in figure.

Long. 3 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Nalanda (*Green*); Minikoi (*Gardiner*).

In the Minikoi specimens the spots to the corium are much brighter than in Ceylonese type, and the extreme lateral margins to the pronotum (sometimes) and the posterior lateral pronotal angles (frequently) are ochraceous.

ATKINSONIANUS, gen. nov.

Head about as long as broad at base, subangularly produced and narrowed before the insertion of the antennæ; ocelli near eyes; antennæ with first joint shorter than head, second joint longest, third and fourth subequal in length; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint not quite reaching base of head, eyes not quite reaching the anterior

angles of the pronotum ; pronotum somewhat flat, broader than long, a little narrowed anteriorly, with a very slight or subobsolete transverse impression near middle, a short longitudinal ridge near the posterior lateral angles, the lateral margins very narrowly ampliate and very slightly sinuate, rounded at anterior angles, anterior margin truncate, posterior margin moderately concavely sinuate ; scutellum about as long as broad, not impressed ; corium laterally convexly rounded and considerably wider than the margins of the pronotum ; membrane not reaching the abdominal apex, with strong reticulate markings giving the appearance of reticulate venation ; legs simple.

Near *Abdolominus*, Dist.

Atkinsonianus reticulatus, sp. n.

Head, anterior area of pronotum, and the scutellum black or piceous, anterior and lateral margins, and posterior area of pronotum castaneous brown, on the subimpressed line dividing the dark and pale pronotal areas are three paler spots ; clavus and corium pale ochraceous, thickly brownly punctate, in some places macularly punctate ; membrane subhyaline, reticulately spotted and marked, and with prominent black spots at the basal margins ; body beneath black or piceous, margins of the sternal segments, rostrum, coxæ, legs, and apical area of abdomen more or less castaneous ; head with the apical area finely granulose, the base almost smooth ; pronotum thickly finely punctate, with three more or less developed longitudinal grooves ; scutellum thickly punctate ; other characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Sikhim (Atkinson Coll., Brit. Mus.).

Gonsalvus spinosus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black ; apex and a more or less developed median line to central lobe of head ochraceous ; antennæ piceous or black, basal half of second joint ochraceous, fourth joint greyishly pilose ; body beneath and femora black or piceous ; rostrum, tibiæ, and tarsi ochraceous or brownish ochraceous ; corium dull ochraceous, clavus with longitudinal black lines, corium blackly punctate, the punctures more or less arranged in longitudinal series ; membrane piceous, the veins much paler ; antennæ with the first joint scarcely half the length of second, which is slender at base and slightly longer than third, fourth slightly shorter than

third; head impunctate, the ocelli at base and near eyes; pronotum with the anterior lobe tumid, impunctate, the lateral margins moderately convex and narrowing to head, posterior lobe sparingly coarsely punctate; scutellum sparingly finely punctate; anterior femora incrassate, finely spined beneath, the anterior tibiæ moderately curved and strongly inwardly amplified at apices; membrane slightly passing the abdominal apex; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long. 6-7 mm.

Hab. Calcutta.

Differing from *G. typus*, Dist., by the spinous anterior femora and the more dilated apices of the anterior tibiæ, different colour of the legs, &c.

This species was taken at light in November 1907.

CORRECTION.

In Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynchota, vol. iv. p. 432, I described the genus *Armatillus* and unaccountably included it in the Pentatomidæ. This was a wrong location, and it should have been placed in the Pyrrhocoridae. I have to thank Dr. Bergroth for calling my attention to this very obvious taxonomical misplacement.

XLIII.—Descriptions of Four new Species of Heterocera from Tropical South America. By HERBERT DRUCE, F.L.S. &c.

Fam. Limacodidæ.

Langucys nigropuncta, sp. n.

Female.—Head, antennæ, collar, tegulæ, and thorax black, the base of the thorax red; abdomen black; legs black, spotted with white. Primaries black; the costal margin, a submarginal band, and a line crossing the wing near the base all red; a row of black spots edged with red crosses the wing about the middle, the fringe white: secondaries black, with a large red spot at the apex; the costal margin red, the fringe white. Underside very similar to the upperside, but rather paler in colour.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. W. Colombia, San Antonio, 5800 feet (*G. M. Palmer, Mus. Druce*).

This species is allied to *Langucys nigrorufus*, Walker.